BORDEAUX STOPS LATE TUBER ROT

Destructive Disease of Potatoes Can Be Controlled by Thorough Spraying.

SELLING VALUE IS LOWERED

All Regions Are Subject to Ailment When Moist, Cool Weather Prevails During Growing Season—Sections Affected.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The destructive late blight of potatoes, which, in addition to attacking the tops, causes a rot of the tubers, can be controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixture. Department Circular 220, Late-Blight Tuber Rot of the Potato, by George K. K. Link and F. C. Meir, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, describes the disease and means of

Spraying Potato Vines in Field With Bordeaux Mixture.

combating it. The rot decreases the selling value of potatoes and often leads to their complete decay in field, in transit, or in storage.

Changes Into Decayed Mass.

In the early stages of the disease the tubers are marked with brownish or purplish spots which later become shrunken, darker colored, and finally purplish black. In advanced stages the tuber sometimes changes into a wrinkled, decayed mass. This rot fungus opens the way for bacteria and other fungi that work more rapidly.

All potato-growing regions are subject to the disease when very moist, cool weather prevails during the growing season. It occurs frequently in severe form in the New England states, adjacent Canada, and the Puget Sound district, and less frequently, though often in severe form, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, in the mountain districts of the eastern and western states, and in Florida on the early crop.

Insure Control in Field.

Since the tuber rot impairs germination, the chances of securing a good stand are greatly increased by planting only disease-free seed, but the only method to insure control in the field is by spraying with bordeaux mixture (5 pounds of copper sulphate, 5 pounds of stone lime, 50 gallons of water). To get good results the plants should be sprayed thoroughly and frequently, so that they will at all times be covered with a thin film of spray mixture.

It is not advisable to dig a field while the soil is wet, but at times it may be necessary to do so in order to save a part of the crop, though the chances of losing much of it are great. If tubers in transit or storage are kept dry and at temperatures between 35 degrees and 40 degrees F. the disease will develop little or not at all.

Copies of the circular may be had free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WAY TO CONTROL COCKLEBUR

First Essential Is to Prevent Weed From Maturing Seed—Shading Crops Also Helps.

The first essential in cocklebur control is to prevent the weed from maturing seed. If the infested field is in corn, the cultivation must be careful, killing all the plants possible with the cultivator and finishing the others by hand or with the hoe.

Thick-growing, shading crops help to control the weed. Such crops as Sudan grass, sorghum and even soy beans and clover will reduce the burs. A badly infested field or part of a field can be mowed and burned. Fence rows and other waste place should be watched for stray plants which will mature seeds unless attended to.

RAT-KILLING IS PROFITABLE

Work May Be Done on Rainy Days When Farm Hands Are Not Laboring in the Fields.

Rat-killing is very profitable work when it rains and the hands are not in the fields. By getting boys, men and dogs in line it is sometimes possible to destroy a number of rats. The rodents may be dug out of holes, straw stacks scattered, rubbish piles removed and war waged against the fleeing rats. Then after many are killed, follow up with other measures, such as traps, poisoning, etc.

ALFALFA USED FOR PASTURE

Care Should Be Taken Not to Graze When Tender Shoots Are First Appearing.

Alfalfa should not be grazed when only the young tender shoots are first appearing, for the crowns are liable to be permanently injured and the alfalfa killed. It should never during the season be pastured down very close and will do better if permitted to grow enough so that at least one cutting of hay may be taken each season.

Ducks Pay Well.

"Ducks" are very easy to raise, and pay well, especially if you are near enough to a city market that there is a constant demand for them.

Dust Bath Is Essential.

The dust bath is to the hen what the washtub is to the individual. With the dust bath the hen cleans her body.

Cure Egg-Eating Habit.

If a hen can't be cured of egg eating, better eat the hen.

FOREIGN MATERIALS LOWER WHEAT VALUE

May Become Mixed With Grain at Different Times.

Amount of Dockage Present at Time of Inspection and Grading Is Factor of Considerable Importance to Farmer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The foreign material usually found in wheat may become mixed with the wheat while growing, or with the grain at the time of thrashing, or in the elevator or other place of storage during the various processes of handling or marketing. The presence of foreign material in wheat at the time of thrashing may be the result of impure seed, or of certain weather conditions that are unfavorable to the growth of wheat plants but favorable to the growth of weeds.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its work of grading wheat, has found that where the seed is carefully selected, cleaned, and treated before sowing, and where care is exercised in cultivation and crop rotation, together with careful thrashing and cleaning, there ordinarily is very little foreign material present when the crop is marketed. The foreign material in wheat may seriously affect its value in that it often increases the cost of milling and injures the baking quality of flour. This factor is considered in inspecting and grading wheat. The amount of dockage present has a bearing upon its commercial value. When present in large amounts, it is a factor of considerable importance.

Farmers' Bulletin 1118, Dockage Under the Federal Wheat Grades, contains a detailed description of how foreign materials affect the grade of wheat. Copies of the bulletin may be had upon request from the division of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SMALL CAR HAULED LUMBER

Where No Wagon or Truck of Necessary Length Was Available Light Auto Does Trick.

A load of 20-ft. lumber was to be removed, and no wagon or truck of the necessary length was available. The illustration shows how the job

How a Light Automobile and a Hand Truck Were Made to Do the Work of a Long Wagon in Holding a Load of Lumber.

was done with a light automobile and a hand truck borrowed from a grocery. The rope from the rear axle of the car to the hand truck pulled the load, while the rope around the rear end of the lumber held the truck off the ground.—Edwin L. Camp, Huntington Park, Calif., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

HENS NEED ANIMAL PROTEIN

Fowl Must Have Meat of Some Kind to Produce Eggs, No Matter How Much Vegetable Given.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Those who have not learned by experience are apt to conclude, using the "pigs is pigs" reasoning, that protein is protein whether it grows inside a hide or upon a plant. But not all proteins are alike and they do not produce like results when taken into the hen's body. In a general way, animal proteins and vegetable proteins are alike in that both are nitrogenous, but when the hen begins to make them into eggs she finds there are important differences that cannot be overcome. But she must have animal proteins in some amount, no matter how much of the other kind is available. High vegetable-protein feeds can replace some of the meat feed to advantage, but not more than one-fourth to one-half of it.

Tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture show that of the high vegetable-protein feeds cottonseed meal is the best for egg production. Peanutmeal comes next, followed by soy-bean meal and velvet-bean meal. In making up a mash not more than one-tenth of it should be cottonseed meal, as the use of more cuts down the egg yield materially and may affect the quality of the eggs, producing spots and blotches on the yolks which make them look bad. Other vegetable-protein feeds that may be used to advantage are gluten and linseed meal.

BETTER LAWS AGAINST DOGS

Regulations in Many States Poorly Constructed and Not Enforced—Improvement Needed.

Although 48 states have dog laws designed to protect sheep, many of them are so poorly planned or so poorly enforced that dogs still do much damage to flocks, especially in the farming states where flocks are small and dogs are plentiful. There is need for improvement in these laws, but, says the United States Department of Agriculture, a poor law that is enforced with energy may produce better results in sheep conservation than a much better law that is half-heartedly enforced. Dogs keep many men from going into the sheep business, which is probably a greater setback to the industry than the actual damage done by them.

Breed Hens for Eggs.

Egg production must be bred into hens before it can be fed out of them. Hens must be well bred before they will be most profitable, even though they are well-cared for.

Chicks Like Variety.

Chicks like variety of food but sudden changes in the ration are apt to cause trouble. If the ration must be changed do it gradually.

Water Is Necessary.

Water is necessary in the crop of the hen to keep the food, which is stored there, from becoming congested.

Insure Hard-Shelled Eggs

Grit and shell hoppers kept filled insure hard-shelled eggs.

THE PARIS MODES

Crepe de Chine Favored by Prominent Dressmaker.

Georgette Crepe Is Close Rival for Dressy Afternoon Wear—Sheer Fabric Latest Novelty.

White crepe de chine dresses are often bound at the neck, edge of sleeves and the bottom of the skirt with bands of white velvet ribbon. In addition to the large motifs of lace one prominent Paris dressmaker is also using very narrow black lace insertion in the form of motifs on white crepe de chine dresses. She makes tiny rosettes, also of self-materials, which are appliqued in bands to form trimmings.

This maker continues to use the circular cut in many of her skirts. She has not deviated from this idea in spite of the fact that many Paris dressmakers have gone back to straight styles.

No one style of sleeve characterizes her line. Many of her evening dresses are entirely sleeveless, while day dresses often have short, tight-fitting, set-in sleeves; still other models have large flowing bell sleeves.

As a new afternoon material she has gone back to the old-fashioned black alpaca, of which she makes many tailored two-piece and three-piece suits. She also emphasizes the three and two-piece crepe de chine tailored suit.

One of the new points is a puffed collar which one sees on both dresses and suits. These puffed collars are particularly lovely on her dresses which have vertical band trimmings, in which instance the vertical lines are continued on the collar. She also

Hand-Made Crepe de Chine Dress Showing Venetian Ladder Work.

uses fine hemstitching, fine tucking, and narrow cire braids for the continuous vertical trimming on these dresses with puffed collars.

The crepe de chine dress shows no sign of wane. The georgette crepe is a close rival for dressy afternoon wear, but crepe de chine is pre-eminent from a standpoint of general use.

The latest novelty is a sheer fabric which will be used as a fall novelty to replace the cotton hand-made dresses of the summer. Dressés made of this wool crepe are beautifully hand-drawn in patterns exactly matching those noted in crepe de chine and cotton voiles.

RADIUM FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

Serves to Mark Milady's Slippers, Dark Corners, Telephones, Door Knobs, Pull Chains.

Bedroom slippers that can't get lost are the latest contribution to woman's comfort. These slippers are made of silk and have a radium button or buckle which shines luminously in the dark. The universal propensity of bedroom slippers to stray under the bed is now robbed of its terrors, since, even in the dark, the mother who has to get up at night can immediately lay her hand on the slippers, guided by the little beacon lights.

This is only one of the ways in which radium is a friendly servant in the house. It lights up dark corners on staircases and in halls. It illuminates the telephone mouthpiece, the door knob and the fire extinguisher, so that these articles may be unerringly located at night when perhaps every moment counts and there is no time to turn on the lights. There is no wild groping for pull chains or frenzied searching for switch buttons where radium is used to indicate these important places.

Children's Styles.

Three-piece frocks, fashioned much on the same general lines as the three-piece or dress and coat or cape frocks for grownups, are shown for small girls. The fancy is to have coat or jacket and lower part of the dress of one material, with upper part of frock in contrasting fabric and color, the coat or cape usually being lined with lighter silk matching this part of the dress.

PARASOL AND HAT TO MATCH

Sets May Be of Any Material Desired; Checked Gingham Is Popular This Season.

Parasol and hat to match is a decidedly approved summer style. They may be of any material fancy may dictate. For a practical set of this sort checked gingham is playing a strong role, and when this fabric is combined with organdie in white or color some fetching things may be produced.

Parasols of chiffon, lace, organdie and silks galore are featured this season, and all sorts of novel and interesting trimmings appear on these sunshades. One dainty parasol recently seen was trimmed at the edge, half way up and at the point where it was joined to the frame with curled ostrich. Another was fringed with monkey fur. A white silk sunshade was finished at the edge with a dainty garland of field flowers. Such a parasol could be carried effectively by the bridesmaid or maid of honor at a summer afternoon wedding, big drooping hats to be similarly decorated and field flowers to be used for the bouquets.

Fancy silks of all sorts, either in all-over or bordered patterns, are being used for more practical parasols or umbrellas.

To Clean Straw Hats.

A black hat should be brushed well until all dust has been removed. After this has been done, brush with strong cold tea in which a teaspoonful of gum has been dissolved. If the straw does not need stiffening the gum may be omitted. White straw must also be freed from dust, and it may then be cleaned with oxalic acid dissolved in boiling water. The hat must afterwards be rinsed in cold water and dried in the air—but not in the sun. The proportion of acid to water is one teaspoonful to half a pint.

Long Life to Petticoat.

The taffeta underskirt will last much longer and is not so apt to split if it is dipped in water and hung up to dry before being worn.

ATTRACTIVE NEW FALL STYLE

This is a new fall creation in a street model made of navy poiret. Collar, cuffs and belt are trimmed with caracul fur, side panel and sash trimmed with cut-steel cabochons.

JEWELRY FOR SUMMER WEAR

High-Colored Stones Have Call for Daytime; Pearls in First Place for Evening.

Pearls are having a real place in the sun just now! High-colored stones of one sort or another appear in jewelry for day-time wear, but for evening pearls seem to have first place. The fancy is for various things to match—a pair of dangling earrings, a hair ornament, a bracelet, and a string of pearls for the neck, all to be worn with a dainty summer evening gown. Earrings are shown in the greatest variety of styles, the very long tassels being in high favor, as well as single, double or triple sets of hoops.

One hair ornament shown is distinctly interesting for the bobbed-haired miss. It is a real cap made of pearls strung on fine wires and interlaced to fit the head. Pearl bracelets, consisting of one or more strings of pearl beads, are very dainty on a pretty white arm, but the arm must be pretty, and it must be white. A sunburned wrist circled with pearls could hardly please the eye.

In jewelry for daytime wear the bright-colored stones share honors with black and white in combination or singly. Black jet necklaces and earrings are in high favor, and ivory, either carved or plain, is popular. Crystal jewelry is also very popular.

Most women who go in for this popular-priced jewelry indulge the taste to the extent of having such an array of it that any frock may have its own particular accessories, and certainly this seems the thing to do if it is to be worn at all.

Ornamental girdles continue to be popular, some of the more practical ones of suede or plain leather having decidedly ornate clasps fashioned of colored stones.

Jackets are trimmed with bandings and cuffs and collars of plaid silk.

DROOPING BRIM SHADES EYES

Style as Suitable for City as for Country Wear; Comfortable and Becoming.

Have a brim on your hat that droops over the eyes a bit if you wish to be definitely in the mode, and definitely comfortable as well.

Bright summer suns are trying to the eyes whether they are reflected from a city pavement or stretches of green grass in the country, and a hat with brim that shades the eyes adds greatly to the comfort of the wearer as well as to her permanent good looks. How can a woman possibly be looking if she squints? A squint is exactly what is caused when a too-bright sun glares into one's eyes.

Still Fashionable.

Both the beaded bags and the jade jewelry have retained their popularity and for the same reason, because of their beauty. The latest bead bags are of the draw-string type, not the sort with stiff frames, but the kind that can be pulled together in a little pucker at the top and they swing easily from the wrist. Many of them have Indian symbols as designs and little fanciful beading stars or tassels as a finish.

A Striking Cape.

Black and white, that most striking of combinations and one of the favorites of the season, makes a dashing cape suit trimmed with white soutache braid in long straps that hang loosely from the shoulder and are caught under the hem of the cape.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JULY 30

THE FIRST RETURN FROM EXILE

LESSON TEXT—Jer. 29:10-14; Ezra 1: 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—We know that all things work together for good to them that love God.—Romans 8:28.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Psalms 86; 126; 131; Jer. 29.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God's People Return Home.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How God Kept a Great Promise.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How God Kept a Great Promise.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Striking Manifestations of God's Providence.

I. The Return From Captivity Predicted (29:10-14).

It seems that false prophets were flourishing in Babylon telling the people that they would speedily be restored to their own land. To counteract this the Lord moved Jeremiah to send this letter to the captives in Babylon (vv. 8, 9). In this letter he advised them to settle down and quietly pursue their regular callings of life and not to be led astray by the false prophets (vv. 6, 7).

1. The length of the captivity (v. 10). Their coming back was to be "after seventy years." From Daniel 9:2 it is clear that seventy years means a definite time. It dates from the time when the first company was taken captive among which Daniel was found.

2. Recovered by God (vv. 10-14). God's purpose in the captivity was to cure them of their idolatrous practices. He assured them that when His purpose was accomplished he would visit them and convince them of His good purpose toward them. When once this was done they would call upon Him in sincerity and He would be found of them. Their captivity He would turn away; gather them from all the nations and bring them into their own land.

II. Prediction of Captivity Fulfilled (Ezra 1:1-11).

1. The proclamation of Cyrus (vv. 1-4). (1) This was not by accident, but that the word of the Lord might be fulfilled (v. 1). What God has promised He will do; He never forgets. Wherever we find a promise which He hath made we can rest upon it; He will make good. (2) By divine initiation (v. 1). "The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus." How this was done we do not know. Possibly Daniel brought to his attention the prophecy of Isaiah and Jeremiah (Isa. 44:28; Jer. 25:12). Every impulse to do good in all men is caused by the Lord—even a heathen king who may not have been conscious of doing His will, at God's appointed time took the initiative in this matter. It may have been that Cyrus only saw his own action as a piece of statecraft—the creation of a buffer state nation between his kingdom and that of Egypt. Be that as it may, God stirred him up to do His will. (3) The content of His proclamation (vv. 2-4). (a) "The Lord God of heaven hath charged me to build Him a house in Jerusalem" (v. 2). This makes clear that he had some impression of God's hand upon him. (b) Appeal to Jewish patriotism (v. 3). He invokes God's blessing upon such as possess the national religious feeling, and commands them to go and build the house of the Lord God. (c) Lend assistance (v. 4). Many of the Jews were established in business and therefore were not free to go. Many, no doubt, had lost their national spirit and therefore were not anxious to go.

All such were to lend friendly assistance in silver, gold and beasts. Those who cannot go to do God's work should strengthen the hands of those who do go.

2. The response of Cyrus' proclamation (vv. 5, 6). The chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin and the priests and Levites presented themselves as willing and ready to go. The company which returned was largely made up of representatives of Judah and Benjamin.

3. The royal favor (vv. 7-11) Cyrus brought forth the vessels of the house of the Lord which Nebuchadnezzar had brought forth out of Jerusalem and put into the house of his gods. This was a great encouragement to every loyal Jew whose heart had been grieved over the profanation of these sacred vessels. Now to have 5,400 of these vesels returned to their owners and sent back to Jerusalem to be put to their original use, met a hearty response by the Jews.

Think It Over.

"I am too tired to go to church." There isn't a place on this continent so restful as the church. You are going to lie around the house all day; doze in a hammock; loll in a rocking chair; go to sleep over a book. That isn't resting, that's loafing. Did you ever in your life see a loafer who looked rested? The people who try to rest are always tired. An hour in church, an hour in the quiet; the music, the sermon, the reading, the uplift which comes from the new channels into which your mind is led, will rest you more physically, morally, intellectually, than all the day spent in trying to rest. Why not go to church? —Light.

The Kingdom Divided.

And the scribes which came down from Jerusalem said, He hath Beelzebub, and by the prince of devils casteth he out devils. And he called them unto him, and said unto them in parables, How can Satan cast out Satan? And if a kingdom be divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand.—Mark 3:22-24.

Who Knoweth the Lord's Mind.

He that is spiritual judgeth all things, yet he himself is judged of no man. For who hath known the mind of the Lord, that he may instruct him?—I Corinthians, 2:15, 16.

Perseverance Is Necessary.

Few things are impossible in themselves. It is not so much means, as perseverance, that is wanting to bring them to a successful issue.—Rochefoucald.

Godliness.

Godliness consists not in a heart to intend to do the will of God, but in a heart to do it.—Jonathan Edwards.

Enemies Discover Your Faults.

Observe your enemies for they first find out your faults.—Antisthenes.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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MEAN OLD MEASLES

"What is this? What is this? Well, this makes me too mad!"

Peter Gnome was speaking and his dear little face looked cross and unhappy.

"It Does Make Me Mad."

"I can't help it, but it does make me mad," he repeated. "And I've only just heard about it. Those old things are so sly. And I hate slyness. I never did like it. I like honesty and straight-forwardness and sincerity. I hate slyness as I've just said."

"What is the trouble, Peter Gnome?" asked Fairy Grant-Your-Wishes.

"I've just heard that Mean Old Measles has gone to pay a visit upon lovely Lucy. You've heard me speak of Lucy, Fairy Grant-Your-Wishes, haven't you?"

"The little girl you love so much? The one with the blue eyes and the fair, fair hair and the soft pretty skin and the gay happy voice?"

"The very one," said Peter Gnome. "Well, Mean Old Measles is visiting Lucy. And Measles just went there on the sly, no one knows how! Measles acts the way all that sly family do.

"Chicken-Pox and the others are just the same way. They all have the same family ways. But, you know I think Measles just might have left Lucy alone. You know it wasn't so very, very long ago since those wretched Tonsil Twins were in Lucy's throat. They were forced to leave. Oh, yes, they were done away with, I'm thankful to say. But they were mean, too, and they didn't leave easily and quietly and without a sound. They simply had to be yanked out

"And then along came Measles. Yes, Measles spoilt everything. But did Measles care? No, Measles didn't care in the least. Measles took along that mean friend Carrie Cough, and then Measles took along all the little Measles. They're such mean little creatures—nothing more nor less than mean little red spots, are they!

"And it seems they started right in to play games right over Lucy's face and body, and they ran races and they played house. Do you know how they play house among Measles' children?"

"I've no idea," said Fairy Grant-Your-Wishes.

"They call it the game of rash instead of house, and their one idea is to take up all the room they can and spread out all they can and in some parts they have make-believe open fires and in other parts they put down rugs that makes the poor person who has the measles want to scratch these parts!

"And the make-believe open fires of the Measles' children feel just like a horrid Measles heat would feel. Doctors call it the fever that comes with Mean Old Measles. And all of these are visiting Lucy."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Fairy Grant-Your-Wishes. "I'll dash over to Fairy Wondrous Secrets. Together we'll do up a little package. When Mean Old Measles gets under way we can't get rid of her entirely right off, but we can make things a whole lot better.

"As you say, Measles is very sly. So sly that it is almost impossible to see her on her way. I have to get Fairy Wondrous Secrets to help me, for my work has never happened to be near Mean Old Measles and I don't know her ways. Fairy Wondrous Secrets does. Wait, Peter Gnome! I'll not be long."

"Emptied the Package."

In a few moments Fairy Grant-Your-Wishes was back, and Fairy Wondrous Secrets was with her.

"Take this little package," they said together, as they waved their wands, "and put on your invisible robe. Dash into the room where Lucy is and open this package upon her forehead. She will think it is nothing more than a small breeze of refreshing, cool air on her hot forehead.

"But it will be different. It will do its work. You shall see."

Off went Peter Gnome and after he had emptied the package upon Lucy's forehead and had heard her say, "Oh, my forehead feels cool and nice now," he waited around for a little.

It was not long after that the doctor came, and oh, how little Peter Gnome's heart did dance with joy under his invisible robe when he heard the doctor say,

"The worst of it is all over with now. She will now go along the Getting-well-Road which all who are sick so enjoy to travel. The change for the better has just begun."

RIDDLES

What is a button? A small event that is always coming off.

* * *

What is the difference between 100 and 1,000? Nought.

* * *

What part of a clock reminds you of Christmastime? The weights (waits).

* * *

Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

* * *

Why do some people laugh in their sleeves? Because their funny-bone is there.

* * *

What word is it to which if you add a syllable it will be shorter? Short (shorter).

* * *

Use me well and I am everybody; scratch my back and I am nobody. A looking glass.

* * *

What is that which Adam never saw, never possessed, yet gave two to his children? Parents

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.22¾; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.17¾; July, 1.17½; August, $1.14.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 81@82c per bu. for carlots on spot. Contract, spot, 75¼c; No. 4 spot, 73¾; No. 2 spot, 76¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, domestic basis, 47½c; No. 3 white, 47.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., 94½c; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 80c@$1.02.

Millfeed.—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $29; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $27; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Straw—No. 2 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@12.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@38½c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 34@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 34@36; ladles, 29; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 27@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 26@27; Ohio rolls, 26@27; West Virginia, rolls, 25@26; storepacked, 25@26; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 26@28; process butter, 33.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Va., 23; Western, 23; West Virginia, 22; Southern, 21.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 26@27c; do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 24@25; do, do, white leghorns, per lb., 23; do, old roosters, per lb., 14@16; springers, 1¾ lbs. and over, per lb., 35; do, do, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., per lb., 32@33; do, do, 1 to 1¼ lbs., per lb., 30; do, white leghorns, 1¾ lbs. and over, per lb., 30; do, do, 1 to 1½ lbs., per lb., 27@29; ducks, spring, 3½ lbs. and over, per lb., 24@25; pigeons, young, per pair, 30; do, old, per pair, 30.

Potatoes—Native, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.50@1.75; do, No. 2, per 100 lbs., 75c@$1; do, No. 1, per bu. bskt., $1@1.15; do, No. 2, per bu. bskt., 50@60; Eatsern Shore, Virginia, No. 1, per brl., $2.50@3.25; do, do, No. 2, $1.50@2; Rappahannock and York River, No. 1, $2.50@3; do, do, No. 2, $1.25@1.50; Norfolk and North Carolina, No. 1, $2.50@3; do, No. 2, $1.25@1.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot, easy; No. 1 Northern spring, $1.47¼; No. 2 winter, $1.27¾; No. 2 hard winter, $1.30¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.49½, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.29¼, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 83c, and No. 2 mixed, 82½, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot, barely steady; No. 2 white, 47@47½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 36½@37c; cremmery, extras (92 score), 35½@36; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 32@35; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 25½@26.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 21@22c; do, average run, 20½@20¾; State whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 21@21½; do, average run, 20½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra, firsts, 26@29c; do, firsts, 23½@25; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selection, 46; uncandled, 41@44; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 30@41; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 33@38; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25@32.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.16@1.21; do, garlicky, $1.06@1.09.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47@47½c; No. 3, 46@46½.

Corn—No. 2 for export, 65@76c; do. No. 3, 74@75; do, No. 4, 72@73; car lots for local trade No. 2 yellow, 80@81; No. 3 yellow, 79@80.

Butter—Western creamery extra 36½c; nearby prints fancy, 43@46.

Eggs—Nearby, extra firsts, 27½c; do, firsts, 24½; Western, extra firsts, 27½; do, firsts, 24½; fancy selected, 35@36.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, fancy, flats, fresh, 21c; fair to good, 20@20½; longhorn, 21@21½; single daisies, 21.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 10c; choice fat heavy veals, 9@9½; fair to good, 8½@9; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 4@5c; spring lambs, choice, 12@13; fair to good, 10@11; poor and heavy lambs, 9@10.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb., 7@8c; medium, 5@6; bulls, as to quality, 4@6; cows, choice to fancy, 5@7; common to fair, 3@4; oxen, as to quality, 4@6; milch cows, choice to fancy, per head, $50@75; common to fair, per head, $30@40.

PITTSBURGH.—Hogs—Heavies, $11@11.10; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $11.85@11.95.

Calves—Top, $11.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top beef steers, $10.80; best yearlings, $10.50; bulk beef steers, $8.75@10; choice beef cows and heifers, canners and stockers, steady; in-between grades she stock slow, weak; bulk beef cows and heifers, $5@7.25; canners and cutters largely, $2.85@3.75; bulls, weak to 15c lower; bulk bolgnas, around, $4.50.

Hogs—Bulk butchers, $10@10.75; shippers took 700; holdover liberal; pigs weak, mostly $9.75@10.25; bulk packers $8@8.50

Nothing Stirring.

"Mr. Wauleigh, a lady outside says she is soliciting funds for some worthy cause or other and wants you to give until it hurts."

"Return to the lady, Mr. Squills, and tell her the giving pain I acquired during the war has become chronic."

Not Harmful.

"The philosopher says that all things come to him who waits."

"How about a little work on the side while waiting?"

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 30.

SEARCH BEYOND 3-MILE LIMIT

Hughes Suggests Plan to Great Britain

TO BE FULLY RECIPROCAL

Any Suspected British Vessel Could Be Examined In Extra American Zone—No Final Decision Made.

Washington.—A reciprocal arrangement, under which both the United States and Great Britain would be permitted to search one another's merchant ships in certain zones outside the three-mile limit, forms the basis of the plan which has been suggested to the British Government by Secretary Hughes to prevent rum runners from approaching American shores.

As outlined in authoritative quarters here, the recent American note to London brought forward this proposal in a wholly tentative manner without claiming any right to hold up British shipping beyond the three-mile line unless a similar privilege as regards American shipping was granted to British officials. The Secretary's communication was said to treat the reciprocal search plan as standing outside international law, but to be desirable as a special arrangement because of the difficulties of enforcing the prohibition law of the United States.

In order to make the agreement fully reciprocal, it was said, the right of search in the proposed zones along the American and British coast would be unconditional. Under the plan any suspected British vessel could be stopped and examined within the extra-legal American zone for liquor or any other evidence of illegal purposes, while the same broad privilege would apply to American vessels in the British zone regardless of what might be the cause of suspicion.

London dispatches indicating that the proposal had not met with a favorable reception among British officials apparently caused no surprise here, the State Department having anticipated that its suggestion might be interpreted as an infringement on the well-established principles of freedom on the high seas. It is said to be regarded by Secretary Hughes, however, as involving no attempt to change international law, but merely as an extension of special favors which might be to the advantage of both nations. Officials said they had received no official word of a final decision by the London government.

TO PREVENT OIL POLLUTION.

U. S. Enters Negotiations With Maritime Nations.

Washington.—Secretary Hughes has been authorized by President Harding to enter into negotiations with the principal maritime nations of the world with the view to holding a conference in the United States for a discussion of means of preventing oil pollution of navigable waters, especially in important harbors. Announcement to this effect was made at the White House, but there was no intimation as to the probable date of the conference.

The call for an international gathering will be in line with a resolution adopted by Congress requesting the President to call it.

TO ACCOMPANY HUGHES.

Admiral Jones And Major General Bullard In Party.

Washington.—Admiral Hilary P. Jones, commander of the Atlantic fleet; Major General Robert L. Bullard, commander of the Second Army Corps, and Representative Stephen G. Porter, Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will accompany Secretary Hughes to Rio de Janeiro to represent the United States officially at the opening of the Brazilian Central Exposition in September, it was announced at the White House. A fifth member of the commission is yet to be named.

PLANE TURNS SOMERSAULT.

Naval Machine Wrecked, But Occupants Unhurt.

Americus, Ga.—One of the two naval planes which left Pensacola, Fla., to make a one-day flight to Washington, turned a somersault in midair near Ellaville, Ga., and was almost completely wrecked. No one was hurt. The planes were in command of Lieut. R. A. Elliott and the flight was planned for the purpose of plotting cross-country routes to be followed in transporting naval officers by air.

FIRES AT HAITIAN MAYOR.

Port Au Prince, Haiti.—An attempt to shoot Mayor Edouard Mandones resulted in the serious wounding of Edmond Millet, a member of the Mayor's council. Ludovic Monplaisir, the director of cemeteries, is under arrest charged with the shooting. Mayor Mandones has been active in unearthing alleged local graft.

BANS IMPORTS OF WINES.

Blair Declares Strike For Present Are Sufficient.

Washington.—Imports of wines and liquors were banned by Commissioner Blair of Internal Revenue until supplies already in the country for non-beverage uses are insufficient to meet the national requirements. Drastice new regulations were issued by Mr. Blair covering the entrance of alcoholic beverages into the country designed to shut off one of the sources of illegal liquor supply.

"POSTMISTRESS" SANC

Postmaster-General Work Of Title For Wom

Washington.—Postmast
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A study of the records
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ENGLAND WILL U. S. BAR OUT B

British Are Now Cente tention Upon Berm

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